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Methamphetamine in Kentucky 2010



Kentucky State Police
Intelligence Branch

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Unless otherwise stated, all statistics are derived from KyOPS, an internal records management system that houses most local law enforcement documentation in Kentucky. See Appendix C for participating agencies.

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Key Findings

The total number of drug cases rises every year. However, meth cases comprise more of that total each year, making the rate of increase higher for meth cases than total drug cases. This could be due to the possibility of meth replacing cocaine.

Although KY has implemented various measures to counteract meth production, meth lab seizures in KY are increasing. The increase in meth production is largely the result of individuals and criminal groups circumventing state and federal PSE sales restrictions. The percentage of meth manufacturing cases, as part of total meth cases, has risen from 41% in 2007 to 49% in 2010. Despite the Meth Check system being put into place in 2008, meth labs in KY continue to grow at a rapid pace. Labs rose 73% from 2008 (428 labs) to 2009 (741 labs). There were 1078 labs in 2010, a 45% increase from 2009.

Crimes associated with meth are growing at a faster rate than meth cases. Meth cases increased 56% in 2009 and 19% in 2010. Crime cases associated with meth increased by 115% in 2009 and 73% in 2010. Larceny is the fastest growing category, likely due to the need for PSE, anhydrous ammonia, and/or ammonia nitrate.

Human victims doubled from 2008 to 2009 and continued to increase in 2010. This could be due to the increase in meth labs. In 2009, the most frequent victim was between 2 and 11 years of age. That range lowered in 2010, making the most frequent victim between 0 and 4.

The costs for meth cases exceed those for other drug cases due to extra expenditures for meth lab clean-up. As the number of meth labs increases, associated costs also increase. In 2008, the minimum cost was approximately \$25,439,743.50 and rose to \$30,348,326.52 in 2009. There are also extra costs in man hours for the clean-up of meth labs. In 2010, the amount of man hours spent solely for meth labs was 34,496.



General Meth Trend

Methamphetamine (meth) is one of the largest drug problems in Kentucky (KY). Meth cases represented 6% of total drug cases in 2007 and 2008. That figure rose to 9% in 2009 and 11% in 2010.

While the majority of cases have been in central and western KY, the number of cases is rising in eastern KY.

Cocaine cases are decreasing at almost the same rate as meth is increasing (see Figure 1). In 2009, meth had surpassed the cocaine market in KY. The price of cocaine has increased while the price of meth has decreased. A meth user can get a similar high without using as much product. The high will also last longer. Therefore, it is not uncommon that a cocaine user will switch to meth in an effort to get a better deal.

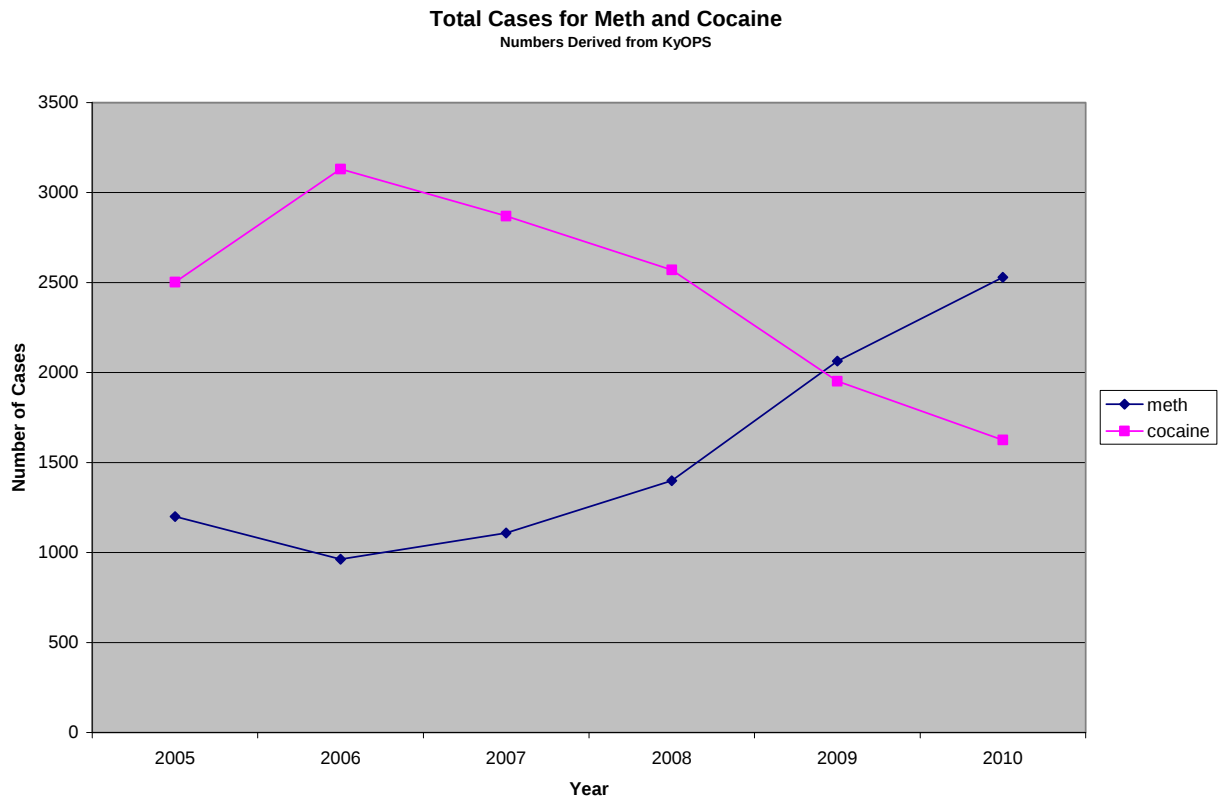


Figure 1

Although there was a decrease in the early 2000's, meth production and use has started rising significantly. Evidence suggests that Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) are finding alternate ways of obtaining precursors as new laws and regulations have made the purchase of precursors more difficult. US-based manufacturers are smurfing to get supplies,



sending several people to various pharmacies to buy small amounts of pseudoephedrine (PSE). This allows the buyers of PSE to avoid the Meth Check system.

KY meth production has risen significantly. Labs in KY rose from 428 in 2008 to 741 in 2009 – a 73% increase¹. The 2009 figure was reached on Sept 30, 2010 and 2010 ended with 1078 labs. The possibility of physical injury from explosions, fires, chemical burns and toxic fumes endangers Law Enforcement, children and the near-by public. The state spends a significant amount to clean up these labs (more information in “Cost” section).

Unlike cocaine, meth has many secondary effects, causing those near the labs to become affected. The most common secondary victim is between 0 and 4 yrs old. The age range of the victims is from newborn to 108. These victims suffer from breathing the gases/vapors, eating meth laced food, and more. This poses additional costs to KY as there are more casualties to the crimes and more need for rehabilitation and/or medical treatments. Because of these factors, meth poses a significant threat to law enforcement, the public and the state of KY.

Analyst Note: The switch from cocaine to meth is a rational switch for traffickers as they are able to make a larger profit. It is also a rational switch for users as they save money while retaining the highs that they seek. The reduction of the number of cocaine cases may be a result of transference of addictions from cocaine to meth.

Analyst Note: The amount of total drug cases in KY rises every year. However, meth cases comprise more of that total each year, making the rate of increase higher for meth cases than the total drug cases. This faster rate of increase could be due to cocaine users switching to meth. The cocaine problem is likely not going away, but is instead, moving over to meth, making meth a bigger problem.

Analyst Note: Meth is a threat to KY because of the crime associated with it, the hazardous waste left behind, the amount of non-meth users who have to be treated for exposure, and the possible explosions that occur. Because of the cost associated with meth labs, meth is a threat to the state's economy.

Persons Data & Associated Violent Crime

The threat of the meth market is growing. As the amount of meth cases is increasing, so are the numbers of victims as well as the number of crimes associated with meth (see Table 1). The violence associated with meth, though touched slightly in this report, will be discussed more thoroughly in a forthcoming KY State Police (KSP) Intelligence Branch product.

¹ Numbers provided by EPIC & ACS Container Program and Louisville Metro Police Department



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Murder	0	0	2	3	0
Rape	0	0	1	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	1	0
Assault	1	5	4	9	17
Burglary	0	19	1	7	16
Larceny	21	28	25	53	90
Auto Theft	0	0	1	0	3
Total Crime Cases Assoc w/ Meth	22	52	34	73	126
Total Meth Cases	1131	1491	1266	1983	2,367

Table 1: Crime Associated with Meth

Although crime associated with meth took a slight decrease in 2008, as did the total amount of meth cases, the percentage of crime associated with meth versus total meth cases is rising. In 2009, the percentage of meth cases associated with crime went from 2.6% of the total meth cases, to 3.7%. That figure rose again to 5.3% in 2010.

The total amount of meth cases took a slight decrease in 2008. Likewise, the amount of crime associated with meth decreased slightly. However, the total amount of meth cases increased in 2009 by 56% and the amount of crime associated with meth increased by 115%. In 2010, the trend continued with a 19% increase in meth cases and a 73% increase in crime associated with meth.

Analyst Note: It is intuitive that the number of meth cases associated with other crimes would increase as meth cases increased. However, crimes associated with meth are growing at a faster rate than meth cases. Larceny is the fastest growing category. This is likely due to the need for PSE, anhydrous ammonia, and/or ammonia nitrate for the One-Pot method used in manufacturing meth. These offenders are likely stealing to get their supplies. It is expected that a reduction in meth labs would see a reduction in the number of crimes associated with meth.

	2008	2009	2010		2008	2009	2010
Asian	1	0	1		0	0	3
Indian	2	0	1		1	0	1
African American	10	22	47		1	4	2
Caucasian	1088	1819	2048		427	744	880
Unknown	4	5	8		2	3	5
Total Offenders	1105	1846	2103		431	751	890

Table 2: Male Meth Offenders

Table 3: Female Meth Offenders

Roughly three quarters of meth offenders are male. More than 95% of offenders, male and female, are Caucasian.



Analyst Note: It is currently unknown as to why meth offenders are overwhelmingly Caucasian. This may be due to the demographics of KY. Further evaluation is needed in this area to fully understand why.

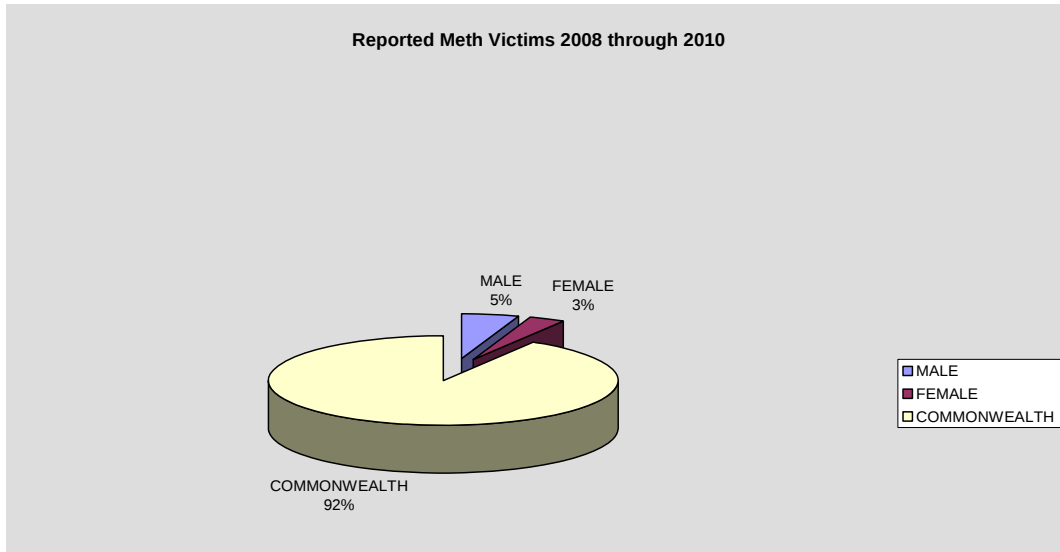


Figure 2

	2008	2009	2010
Male	58	136	178
Female	40	80	100
Commonwealth	1289	2025	2438
Total Victims	1390	2252	2724

Table 4: Reported Meth Victims

Under 10% of the victims of meth related offenses are humans (see Figure 2). The Commonwealth of KY makes up the rest of the victims.

Human victims doubled from 2008 to 2009 and continued to increase in 2010 (see Table 4).

	2008	2009	2010
Asian	1	0	0
Indian	0	0	0
African American	4	4	5
Caucasian	90	202	271
Commonwealth	1292	2035	2438
Unknown	3	11	10
Total Victims	1390	2252	2724

Table 5: Reported Meth Victims by Race



The majority of reported victims are Caucasian males (see Table 5). In 2009, the most frequent victim was between 2 and 11 years of age. That range lowered in 2010, making the most frequent victim between 0 and 4.

It is significant to note that Caucasians are the only race of victims that increase.

Analyst Note: It is likely that the reason most meth victims are Caucasian is due to the fact that most meth offenders are Caucasian. In KY, the other races very limitedly, if at all, involve themselves with meth. Therefore they are limitedly exposed to it.

Analyst Note: The number of victims doubled from 2008 to 2009. This increase is likely due to the increase in the number of meth labs during the same time frame. Meth production has more associated victims than other meth crimes, likely due to the use of toxic chemicals that create toxic fumes. As meth production increased, so did the victims.

Manufacturing

Although KY has implemented various measures to counteract meth production, meth lab seizures in KY are increasing. This is due to local producers finding alternate means to produce meth. The increase in meth production is largely the result of individuals and criminal groups circumventing state and federal PSE sales restrictions. Individuals and criminal groups circumvent state and federal PSE sales restrictions by smurfing.

Another factor contributing to the increase is that producers make small quantities of meth using the one-pot cook method, also called the shake and bake². In KY, the most common method used to create meth is the One-Pot method. The One-Pot method is a variation of the Nazi/Birch Method. Instead of using a sequence of steps to create the desired meth, all the ingredients are put in at the same time to create the desired chemical reactions needed to change PSE into meth. 2-liter bottles are often used for this process. Although all methods of creating meth are volatile and dangerous, the One-Pot method is particularly so due to the unstable nature of the reactions. The danger is further enhanced when manufacturers use the trunks of vehicles, or backpacks, to transport the lab. These manufacturers generally get rid of their waste by tossing it on the side of the road, creating hazardous waste sites.

The percentage of meth manufacturing, as part of total meth cases, has risen from 41% in 2007 to 49% for 2010.

² "Drug Market Analysis 2009." Appalachia High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area. Office of National Drug Control Policy. March 2009.

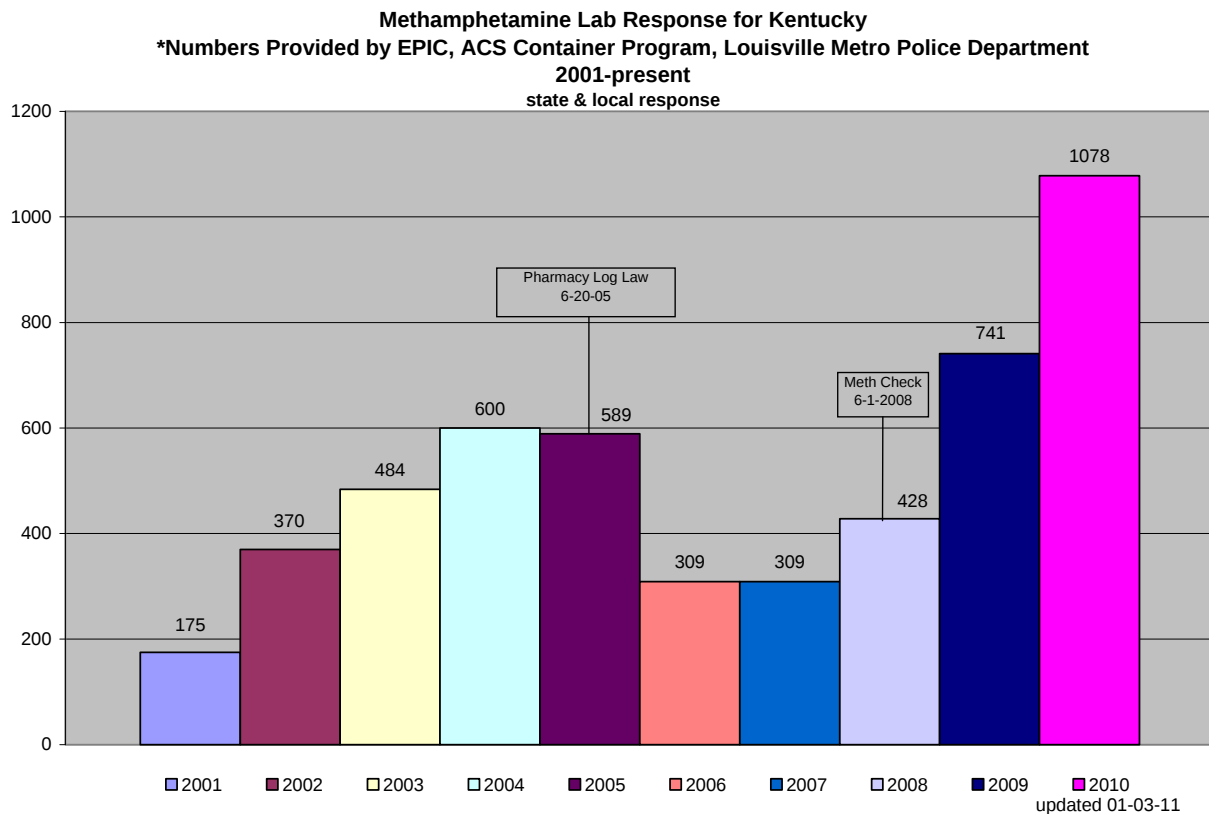


Figure 3

The total number of meth labs in KY was cut almost in half and remained low for two years after the Pharmacy Log Law was put into effect. However, offenders found ways around the law and meth labs climbed significantly (see Figure 3).

Meth Check was put into place in 2008 as a way of helping pharmacies enforce the Pharmacy Log Law. This electronic system is used by pharmacies to block buyers from purchasing more than 3.6g of PSE at one time and more than 9g of PSE per month. Daily use of Claritin-D is typically a little over 7g of PSE in a one month period³. Anything over 9g per month is considered to be for illicit use and is blocked. Meth labs in KY continue to grow at a rapid pace despite this new system being put into place (see Figure 3).

Offenders have found ways to get around Meth Check. One way is by smurfing. A manufacturer will have multiple people go to pharmacies and buy as much PSE as they can. With Meth Check, these buyers are stopped on the fourth attempt to purchase PSE in a month. Although the offender is stopped on the fourth attempt to purchase in a month, he/she has successfully purchased three times that month, with a possible total of 9g (see Figure 4).

³ Acquisto, Jim. Radio Interview. December 28, 2010. 590 AM WVLK Lexington.



Kentucky NPLeX Transaction Summary Report - 09/01/2010 through 10/01/2010	
Transaction Stats for Kentucky	Results
Total Transactions (Inquiries, Purchases, Returns, Voids)	120554
Successful Purchases (Compliance Result = Success):	119265
Number of Purchases that were Blocked:	4582
Number of Overrides. (Un-Successful Purchases that failed one or more compliance calculations but were sold anyways)	1
Grams Sold:	250826.622
Boxes Sold:	122551
Grams Blocked:	11377.5
Boxes Blocked:	4625
Average amount of PSE blocked per purchase attempt:	2.46

4582	←	Number of purchases that were blocked due to meeting the limit of 9 grams in 30 days	←
*	3	←	Minimum number of times a person purchases before being blocked
13,746	←	Total purchases of PSE purchased under suspicious conditions	
*2.46gms	←	Average amount of PSE Blocked per purchase attempt	←
33,815.16gms	←	Total amount of PSE purchased under suspicious conditions	

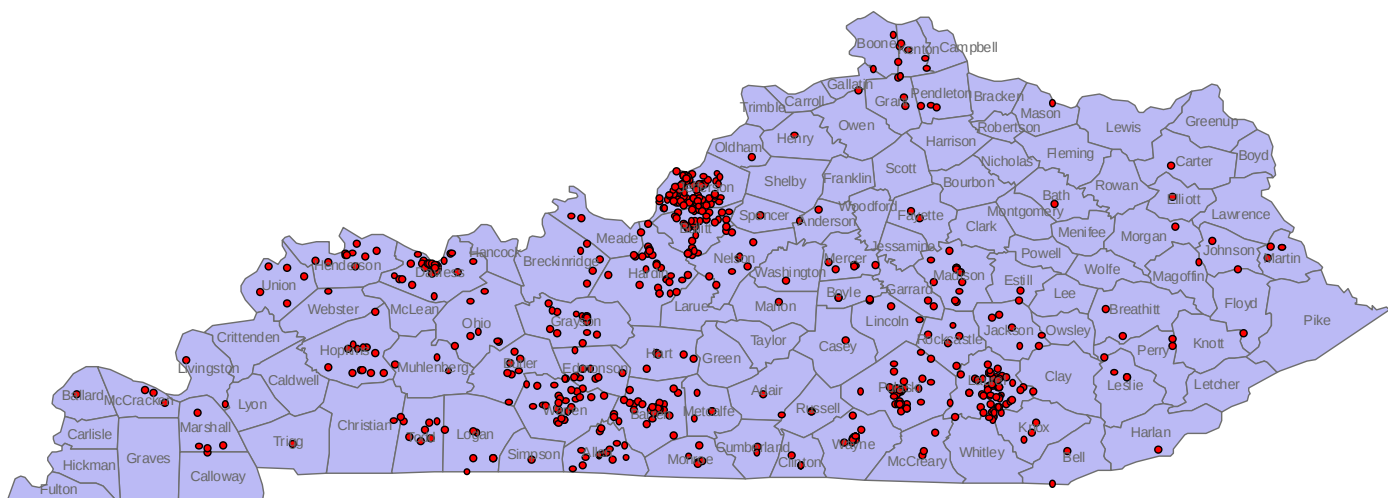
13.5% of total PSE purchased was purchased under suspicious conditions

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Figure 4

A second method of circumventing Meth Check is when offenders attempt to avoid detection by making an inquiry into their purchasing limits. Offenders make the inquiry in order to keep themselves from being blocked, which would alert Law Enforcement. These inquiries show up in the Meth Check as well and can be used for calculating diverted PSE.

A third method of circumventing Meth Check is to purchase the PSE in another state as not all states have an electronic monitoring system in place.



Meth Labs 2009



Areas east of the I-75 corridor appears to have few problems with meth labs. Although far Western KY has slightly more meth labs, it is still a fairly benign problem. Central and Southern KY has the worst of the meth lab problem. This can be broken down by KY State Police Post Areas (see Appendix A). Post areas 3, 4, 7, 11, 12 and 15 have larger amounts of meth labs.

Analyst Note: Because three purchases will generally cover any legitimate use of PSE, legitimate use of PSE will generally not yield a need to inquire into how close the person is to the limit. Therefore, it can be assumed that the majority of the people making inquiries are procuring PSE for illicit use. Formulas similar to the ones used for PSE blocks would be used to calculate. Allowances will need to be made in the calculations for the few who inquire for possible legitimate reasons.

Analyst Note: The lower amount of meth labs in Post areas 1, 2 and 16 is likely due to the fact that meth is trafficked more heavily there than in other areas of the state. Reports from post areas 1, 2, and 16 indicate a higher amount of trafficking, therefore, less of a need for manufacturing.

Analyst Note: Reporting from the eastern part of KY (post areas 8, 9, 10, 13, and 14) indicates that although there is a presence of meth in the area, it is not very prevalent. The lack of meth labs in this area could be due to the lack of meth production or a lack of reporting.

Analyst Note: Many of the Post Areas that are reporting lower meth problems than other areas of the state have not yet seen the switch in total number of cocaine cases and meth cases. They still have more cocaine cases than meth cases.

Analyst Note: Manufacturing cases are almost 50% of the meth cases. By eliminating meth labs, it is possible to eliminate 50% of the meth problem in KY.

Distribution

Caucasian DTOs, criminal groups, and independent dealers are the principal producers of powder meth. These players are also the ones to convert powder meth to ice meth, distributing locally⁴

Mexican DTOs and criminal groups routinely supply wholesale Mexican ice meth. On the retail level, they sell powder meth⁵. Latin Kings and MS-13 street gangs, both having a presence in KY, are known to have cartel ties. They obtain their meth from the Mexican cartels for distribution⁶.

⁴ "Drug Market Analysis 2009." Appalachia High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area. Office of National Drug Control Policy. March 2009.

⁵ "Drug Market Analysis 2009." Appalachia High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area. Office of National Drug Control Policy. March 2009.

⁶ "Mexico's Drug Cartels". CRS Report for Congress. Order Code RL34215. October 16, 2007.



Possession

Meth possession cases fluctuate to encompass between 32% and 36% of the total amount of meth cases: 36% - 2007, 35% - 2008, 32% - 2009, 34% - 2010.

Trafficking

Although most meth is manufactured in KY, some meth is imported from out of state. The importation of ice meth is on the rise as independent traffickers travel to Atlanta, GA and the Southwest Border States (SWB) to obtain large amounts of Mexican meth and bring it back to KY via private vehicles⁷. Western KY sees most of the trafficking in meth⁸.

Caucasian traffickers are traveling to GA, NC, and AZ while African American traffickers are obtaining their ice meth almost solely from GA.⁹

Meth trafficking cases fluctuate to encompass between 18% and 23% of the total amount of meth cases: 23% - 2007, 19% - 2008, 21% - 2009, 18% - 2010.

Most local law enforcement agencies have very few, if any, narcotics detectives. This information is known to the narcotic traffickers and they exploit this lack of police presence.¹⁰

Reporting out of Western KY indicates that meth is being trafficked in from Atlanta, AZ, CA and TX. Some of this meth can be traced to Mexico. Sometimes these shipments also have marijuana and/or cocaine with the meth. There are also a few instances of weapons being trafficked with the meth. These cases out of Western KY are yielding between 5 and 30 lbs per month at roughly \$30,000/lb. This meth averages to be 29% pure but there are instances of the meth being 100% pure¹¹.

Western KY is reporting that the majority of meth trafficking is done via personal vehicle through the major highways. When the meth is coming from western states, the traffickers generally use I-64 and I-24 to access Western KY. When the traffickers are coming from Atlanta, I-75, I-65, I-40, Western KY Pkwy and Natcher Pkwy are the main routes used¹².

⁷ "Kentucky Fact Sheet." US Drug Enforcement Administration. 2009. Available at http://www.justice.gov/dea/pubs/state_factsheets/kentuckyp.html

⁸ Interviews with Narcotic Detectives with Kentucky State Police

⁹ "Drug Market Analysis 2009." Appalachia High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area. Office of National Drug Control Policy. March 2009.

¹⁰ Interviews with Narcotic Detectives with Kentucky State Police

¹¹ Interviews with Narcotic Detectives with Kentucky State Police

¹² Interviews with Narcotic Detectives with Kentucky State Police



Although most of Western KY's reporting indicates that meth is coming in via personal vehicle, there are a few reports indicating that meth also comes into KY via private plane, buses and through the mail¹³.

Traffickers in Western KY are reported as being mainly Caucasian males or Hispanic males. There are cases of marijuana, heroine and cocaine being trafficked, but the main trafficked illicit drug is meth¹⁴.

Analyst Note: It is probable that the lower amount of meth labs in the far western part of KY is due to the heightened efforts of law enforcement in the early 1990s in that area. This effort may have shifted the meth manufacturing problem into a meth trafficking problem.

Analyst Note: Meth manufacturing appears to be more of a problem west of I-75 than east of it. However, the migration eastward will likely continue.

Analyst Note: Western KY most likely has less of a meth lab problem due to the fact that meth is mainly trafficked in this area, creating less of a need to manufacture.

Cost

Due to the nature of meth, there is a high cost to the state that is not necessarily incurred with other drugs. There are clean-up costs, medical expenses, extra equipment expenses, and sometimes social services expenses that are not incurred with other drug cases. These costs are in addition to court costs, housing for the arrested subjects, and lab costs that are involved in all drug related cases. This section deals specifically with costs related to meth labs as the costs associated with the other meth cases will be congruent with the costs of other drug cases.

There are other ensuing costs aside from the hours law enforcement officers spend to enforce the meth laws. These costs include, but are not limited to, overtime for the officers in order for them to assess, dismantle and dispose of the lab, extra equipment to process a meth lab, maintenance of the extra equipment and waste removal.

There are plenty of non-law enforcement expenses that the state must pay out as well. These include, but are not limited to, housing for the arrested subjects, home remediation, emergency management services, fire department services, social services, and medical treatment for victims and offenders.

The figures below represent the minimum dollar figures and were provided by the Drug Enforcement Special Investigations – West analysis section, Division of Waste Management, KSP Personnel, and Department of Corrections. Salaries were calculated using averages; giving

¹³ Interviews with Narcotic Detectives with Kentucky State Police

¹⁴ Interviews with Narcotic Detectives with Kentucky State Police



figures for all hours at the average rate and all hours at the over time rate. Incarceration figures were based on a minimum and can exceed the figures used. (For calculations, see Appendix B)

In the tables below, expenditures for medical treatment, home remediation, financial assistance given from KY Housing Corporation, Child Protection Services, Emergency Management Services, and Fire Department services are **not** included.

	2008	2009	2010
Investigation/Lab Discovery/ Disposal	\$1,030,358.64	\$1,783,868.58	\$2,551,822.80
Arrests for Meth Related Charges	\$1,711,874.43	\$2,655,072.14	
Housing for Arrested Subjects	\$21,802,271.25	\$24,300,240.00	
Forensic Lab Analysts	\$75,440.00	\$198,440.00	
Man Hours	13,696	23,712	33,920
Cost at avg hourly rate of 37.578	\$514,668.29	\$891,049.54	\$1,274,645.76
Cost at avg over time hourly rate of 56.367	\$772,002.43	\$1,336,574.30	\$1,911,968.64
TOTAL (with no OT)	\$24,667,741.07	\$29,011,752.22	
TOTAL (with OT)	\$25,439,743.50	\$30,348,326.52	

Table 6: (U) Total Cost for “Per Meth Lab” Expenses

Blank boxes did not have information provided by agency

	Annual Cost	Incidental Cost
OSHA Regulated Physicals	\$56,000.00	
AIR Monitor Replacement Cartridges	\$2,672.00	
Air Purifying Respirator		\$193.05
Self Container Breathing Apparatus		\$3,800.00
Draeger Pump		\$310.00
Air Monitor		\$600.00
Meth Response Trailer		\$5,600.00

Table 7: Annual and Incidental Costs

Analyst Note: The cost for man hours, portrayed in Table 6, represents the amount that is solely for meth labs. It does not include the man hours for other meth related cases. By reducing meth labs, law enforcement can redirect those man hours to other problems within the state. For 2010, that was approximately 34,496 man hours.



Analyst Note: All the costs incurred in Tables 6 and 7 are only for meth lab incidents with the exception of arrests and incarceration (these figures were calculated based on offenders with any type of meth related charge). Any decrease in meth lab activity is a direct savings to the state. For each meth lab incident that does NOT occur, the state saves a MINIMUM of \$5,114.76 (\$5,513,711.28 for 1078 labs). This assumes that the offenders that would have manufactured meth decide to commit another meth-related crime. The savings would be exponentially higher should these offenders not involve themselves in any criminal activity.

Outlook

KY will likely see meth move into the eastern parts of the state if all factors remain constant. Currently, Post Areas 6, 7, 8, 9, and 12 still have higher amounts of cocaine cases than meth cases. Post Areas 13 and 14 are half and half. Post Areas 13 and 14 will likely see meth cases rise above cocaine cases in the next year. Should nothing change in the way KY deals with meth, the other Post Areas will likely see meth surpass their cocaine problem.

Without any intervention, meth labs will continue to rise at an alarming rate. State expenditures will rise and property values will likely decrease in the areas affected by meth labs. The public will be exposed to more hazardous waste/fumes and victims of meth will continue to rise.

Gaps and Limitations

A current gap is the exact dollar figure associated with meth offenses. The cost is difficult to calculate. There are law enforcement costs, social services, property devaluation, housing costs for offenders, health costs, etc. Many of the factors change frequently causing difficulty in assessing true cost and information is housed in many agencies causing difficulty in obtaining the needed information to calculate true cost.

Although KSP has the correct number of labs that have been discovered in KY, many outside agencies rely on EPIC reporting. These numbers are generally late in being reported by EPIC. This causes outside agencies to have an imperfect view of what is really going on in KY.

There are limitations in the way meth labs are counted. In order to qualify as a meth lab KRS 218A.1432 requires two or more chemicals, or two or more pieces of equipment used in manufacturing meth. However, multiple meth labs in close proximity (i.e. same property) are counted as one. Therefore, there may be some under-reporting of meth labs as a property can have more than a single One-Pot meth lab. An example of this is a property found with 95 One-Pot 2-liter bottle meth labs being counted as one meth lab, not 95.

Currently, drug trafficking data is very hard to capture. Although narcotics investigators may have a more complete view and better situational awareness, those that are not narcotics investigators do not. The current reporting system does not capture where the drugs are coming from, what organizations are trafficking them, or what routes are being taken, in a searchable



form. Most of this information is included in narratives, which cannot be searched and must be read, one-by-one. This is time consuming and difficult to analyze statistically. This report relied on interviews of narcotics investigators.

Another gap in information is the number of victims reported. Although victims present are reported, there are others that are not present when law enforcement arrives. Many unreported victims stem from meth lab cases. Law Enforcement arrives while the father is cooking meth. There is one toddler with the father. However, the mother is out getting groceries with the two older children. The only victim in the report will be the toddler. The other kids will not be counted. Any people in the surrounding properties will not be counted as victims. The correct number of victims is very intangible.

Lexington, KY is one of the major cities in the state. Lexington Police Department houses most of the crime data for that city. Their data was not available for this report. Due to the lack of data from Lexington Police Department, this report has an incomplete picture of the meth possession, distribution, and trafficking problems in Fayette County. However this report has an accurate picture of the meth manufacturing problem in Fayette County as meth lab data is reported through the ACS Container Program.

Recommendations

The recommendations to follow will be most effective if done in tandem with each other. The recommendations will not be as effective if done singularly. This is especially true for the first three recommendations: Task Forces, Meth Check, and PSE Prescription Law. Meth Check will block multiple state buyers, PSE Prescription Law will help block smurfing, and Task Forces will help combat the possible increase in trafficking that may happen after the first two go into effect.

Task Forces

Certain areas of the state would benefit from establishing Meth Task Forces (not Drug Task Forces) to focus specifically on the meth problem. This has already been done in London, KY. Areas in the three western post areas of KY report that narcotics traffickers are exploiting the lack of resources of law enforcement. Local agencies in these areas have few narcotic detectives. By having a Meth Task Force in the area, information, intelligence and possibly resources can be exchanged and/or combined to create better results when attacking the meth problem. This may help combat the lack of resources law enforcement has and keep drug traffickers from taking advantage of the lack of resources.

London, KY's Meth Task Force is in its infancy stages. However, law enforcement, attorneys, and other agencies are able to exchange information. This allows for a full view of the problem and helps the various agencies pull together to attack the problem. Results of this method are yet



to be seen and will be tracked. However, law enforcement officers are currently in favor of this method¹⁵.

Meth Check

A nation-wide Meth Check system needs to be put in place. Offenders will purchase their PSE out of state, as well as in state, in an effort to obtain more PSE for the manufacturing of meth and avoid the regulations on the purchasing of PSE. By instituting a nation-wide Meth Check system (or something similar to Meth Check), pharmacies across the nation would be able to see if a particular person was purchasing more than the allotted amount and block the fourth purchase.

Instituting a nation wide Meth Check system would not cut down on the smurfing issue nor would it decrease the amount of PSE that is bought within the limits that is diverted for manufacturing meth. However, it would aid in decreasing the interstate PSE purchasing and continue to block illegal purchases.

PSE Law

A reduction in meth labs would be of great benefit to the state and the public. Reducing the meth labs would reduce the amount of safety hazards that responders face. It would also lower the amount of hazardous conditions put upon the public. Statistics indicate that as meth labs increase, the amount of victims increase as well. Therefore, a decrease in meth labs would mean a decrease in victims.

Because of the high costs that the state incurs, it would be in the state's interest to focus on reducing the amount of meth labs in the state. As shown in the report, the amount that the state spends on a meth lab is very large. These costs are not necessarily associated with any other type of drug offenses. As a result, it would be prudent to focus on decreasing meth labs.

The requirement of a prescription to purchase PSE has shown to decrease meth labs significantly. In Oregon, meth lab incidents went from 448 to 63 in a two and a half year period when the state required PSE to be behind the counter and a picture ID to be logged for each sale. When the state enacted a rule that a prescription was required for PSE, the labs went down to 13.¹⁶ If these results were congruent in KY, the state would save a significant amount of money in clean up costs, responder salaries, equipment costs, and home remediation.

Oregon also had a significant decrease in meth related arrests. In 2009, Oregon law enforcement officials made approximately half the arrests that they made in 2006 for meth manufacturing¹⁷. The decrease in meth related arrests, as seen in these examples, could save the state a significant amount of money. A decrease in arrests would lend to savings in court costs and Department of Corrections' costs.

¹⁵ Interviews with Narcotic Detectives with Kentucky State Police

¹⁶ Oregon Narcotics Enforcement Association. "Oregon Meth Lab Incident Statistics". November 2010. Accessed at <http://www.oregondec.org/OregonMethLabStats.pdf>

¹⁷ Office of National Drug Control Policy. "Methamphetamine Trends in the United States". May 2010.



Other examples can be found in Mississippi. The state enacted a prescription requirement for PSE on July 1, 2010. Jackson County had 174 labs for the 2010 year. Seventy percent of those labs were before the law was enacted. This county totaled 287 arrests for the year, but 210 of those were before July 1. In Harrison County, there were 225 meth arrests before the law went into effect and only 28 arrests afterward¹⁸.

It is also possible that by reducing meth labs through this type of legislation, that health costs would go down. Oregon Health & Science University researchers state that after Oregon enacted the PSE law requiring a prescription, the average number of patients seen in the emergency room for meth-related health problems was reduced. In 2006 Oregon hospitals treated an average of 18 patients a week for meth-related issues, with medical expenses of \$133,212 a week for these 18 patients, many of whom were uninsured¹⁹. That equals \$7,400.66 per person. The year after the law went into effect, the average fell to 11.3 weekly meth-related visits²⁰. Oregon was saving approximately \$49,584.42 per week. If KY were able to reduce meth-related emergency visits, like Oregon did, there is potential for even more savings.

Many are concerned that by requiring a prescription for PSE, there would be an increase in medical costs for those that are legitimately using the PSE. This has not been shown to be the case, and there have been fewer and fewer complaints by the consumers once these types of legislations are passed, as evidenced by data from Oregon.²¹

Enacting this legislation would not fix everything. It is likely that meth would be trafficked into KY in order to replace the decreasing supply. However, a trafficking problem would be less expensive and less hazardous to secondary victims than a manufacturing problem. This is due to the fact that meth labs create hazardous waste, they reduce property values, they create more victims (usually children), and they are public/law enforcement safety hazards. Meth labs also cost the state more money than drug traffickers do.

If needed, Task Forces could be put in place to help combat the trafficking problem.

Further Analysis

More analysis needs to be done in order to discover more exact figures on what the state spends on meth related offenses, to include medical costs and the loss of property values (if any). As this

¹⁸ WLOX News. Accessed on Jan 3, 2011. Available at <http://www.wlox.com/global/category.asp?c=194069&autoStart=true&topVideoCatNo=default&clipId=5421878&flyUri=&partnerclipid=>

¹⁹ Oregon Health & Science University. "OHSU Presnts Data on Meth-Related Emergency Department Visits. May 17, 2007. Available at <http://www.ohsu.edu/ohsuedu/newspub/051707meth.cfm>

²⁰ Dworkin, Andy. "Decongestant Ban Cut OHSU's Meth-Related Emergency Visits by a Third". The Oregonian. June 5, 2010. Available at http://www.oregonlive.com/health/index.ssf/2010/06/decongestant_ban_cut_ohsus_met.html

²¹ Office of National Drug Control Policy. "Methamphetamine Trends in the United States". May 2010.



takes a significant amount of time and coordination with other agencies, a full report, solely on meth related costs, should be written.

Further analysis needs to be done on the demographics of meth offenders and victims. What does the meth problem look like across KY when done Per Capita? Why are most offenders Caucasian? Why are most offenders male? How many victims are we missing because they are not at the meth lab when law enforcement arrives?

More research needs to be done into how much PSE is being diverted.

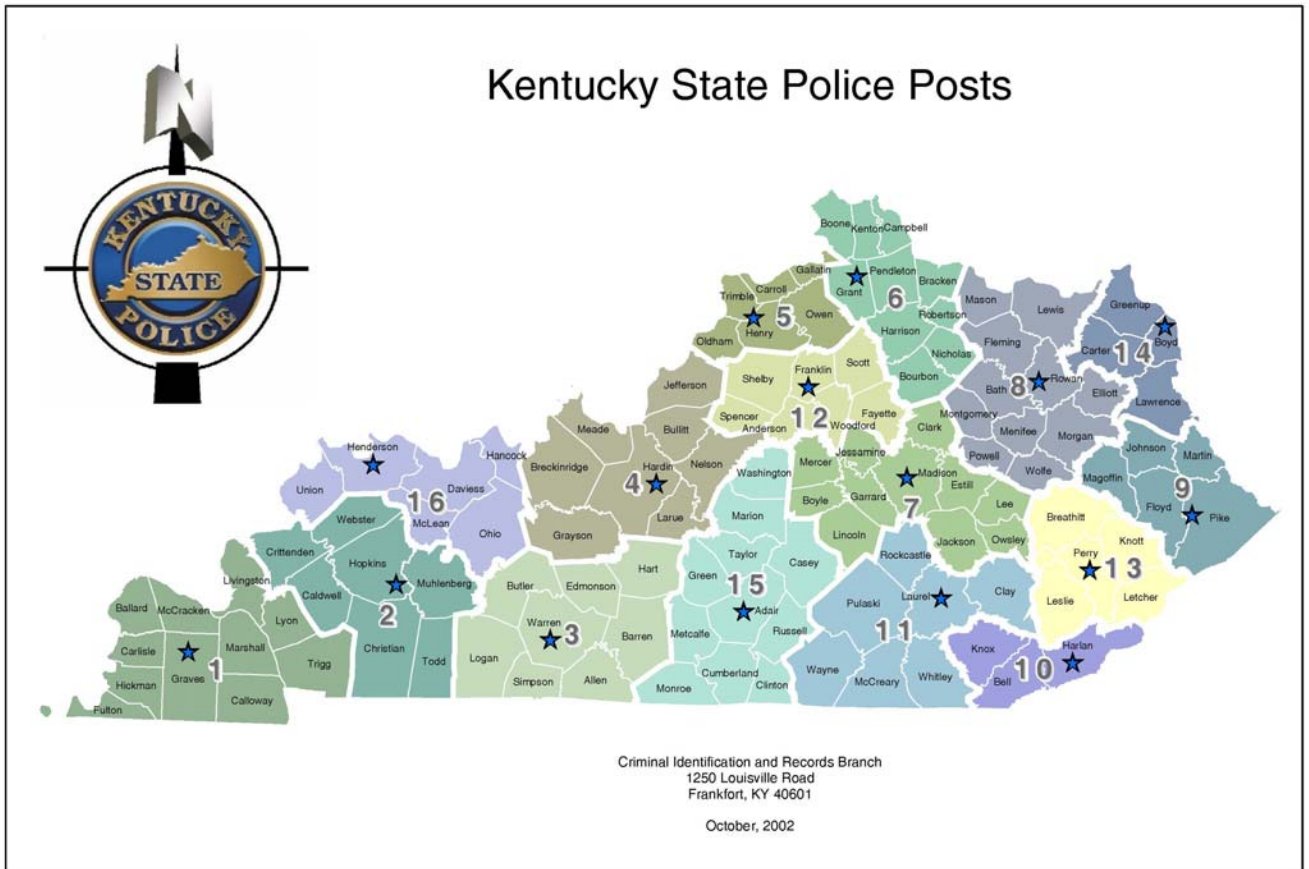
The usefulness and effectiveness of task forces needs to be evaluated. There are several types of task forces in KY that can be evaluated. The task force in London, KY that focuses solely on meth would be a good candidate for evaluation.

More analysis is needed in the crimes associated with meth. In this analysis, the reasons behind the climbing crime rates need to be assessed.

Reporting Methods

Trafficking data is difficult to capture in reporting. To understand where drugs are coming from, who is trafficking them, and what quantities are being trafficked, an analyst must either read every individual drug report in the state, or talk with every narcotics investigator in the state. Both methods are incredibly slow and inefficient. This can be addressed through the reporting methods of the officers. If the officers were able to choose options from drop-down menus, the information would be made searchable and it would require minimal amounts of time. The extra minute the officer would spend putting in this information would allow for more in-depth research into drug routes, gangs/cartels, and drug origins. This information could be used for policy and decision makers.

Appendix A: Maps



Appendix B: Methods and Calculations

KENTUCKY METHAMPHETAMINE LABORATORY COSTS

A) INVESTIGATION/LAB DISCOVERY/DISPOSAL

1) PROACTIVE INVESTIGATION OF PSE LOGS

*AVG HOURLY RATE: \$37.578 (per KSP Human Resources)

Estimated Cost = **\$300.62** (8 hours/1 unit)

2) CONDUCT KNOCK & TALK

*AVG HOURLY RATE: \$37.578 (per KSP Human Resources)

Create Operational Plan - 1 Location

Estimated Cost = **\$300.62** (4 hours/2 units)

3) DISCOVERY OF A METHAMPHETAMINE LAB

Discover Lab - Stand on site - Assess, Dismantle, Dispose

*AVG HOURLY RATE: 37.578 (per KSP Human Resources)

*AVG OT RATE: 56.367 (Per KSP Human Resources)

Estimated Cost = **\$ 1,202.50** (4 units/8 hours)

(This does not account for any overtime)

4) TRANSPORT OVERPACKED WASTE FROM SCENE AND COMPLETE ALL PAPERWORK

*AVG HOURLY RATE: \$37.578 (per KSP Human Resources)

Estimated Cost = **\$300.64** (4 hours/2 units)

5) COST OF SUPPLIES AT THE SCENE

TYVEK SUIT (\$102/per 6)	\$	68.00
INNER NITRIL GLOVES (6.86/per 100)	\$	1.09
OUTER NITRIL GLOVES (12.30/per 100)	\$	1.97
RESPIRATOR CARTIDGES (24.02 ea)	\$	48.04
DUCT TAPE (4.57 roll)	\$	4.57
TRANSFER PIPETTES (24.46/per 100)	\$	1.00
OVERPACK CONTAINERS (7.73 ea)	\$	15.46
NEUTRALIZERS (85.00 per bag)	\$	21.25
AIR TESTERS (DRAEGER TUBES) (54.68/4 tubes)	\$	13.67
pH Paper (11.31 per roll)	\$	1.00
Field Test Kit (19.50 10/per box)	\$	2.00
LAB COLLECTION KIT (14.95 ea)	\$	14.95
	\$	193.00

6) WASTE REMOVAL FOR DISPOSAL - 1 hour

A) ONE CERTIFIED RESPONDER TO MEET WITH WASTE CONTRACTOR

*AVG HOURLY RATE: 37.578 (per KSP Human Resources)

\$ 37.57

Estimated Cost =
 B) COST TO DISPOSE OF WASTE - via waste contractor
 \$55.00 per Overpack (excludes transportation costs) (per ChemPak Svc)
 Estimated Cost \$ 110.00

	Total:	\$2,407.38
TOTAL 2009 (741 labs):	\$	1,783,868.58

*2008 = 428 labs.....	\$1,030,358.64
*2009 = 741 labs.....	\$1,783,868.58
*2010 = 1060	\$2,551,822.80

B) ARRESTS FOR METH RELATED CHARGES

COST TO TRY A METH CASES - PUBLIC DEFENDER

(rates/time per Department of Public Advocacy)
 Avg. Pay Rate: Staff Attorney II : \$31.87/hr X 38 hours \$1,211.06
 (17 hrs. prep and 20 hrs trial)
 Avg. Pay Rate: Investigator: \$23.94/hr X 20 hours \$478.80
 Avg. Pay Rate: Admin Spec/Legal Sec.: \$18.07/hr X 15hrs \$271.05
 (Transcribing tapes)

TOTAL:	\$1,960.91
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*2008 = 873 arrests.....	\$ 1,711,874.43
*2009 = 1354 arrests.....	\$ 2,655,072.14
PROJECTED FOR 2010: 1726 arrests.....	\$ 3,384,530.66

(*based on info received Ky Open Portal System)

C) HOUSING FOR ARRESTED SUBJECTS

1) Cost of 1 day minimum in jail = \$54.75

(number of subjects arrested for the year based on Kentucky Open Portal System (KYOPS)
 spending at least one day in jail)

*2008 = 873 subjects.....	\$ 47,796.75
*2009 = 1354 subjects.....	\$ 74,131.50
PROJECTED FOR 2010: 1726 subjects.....	\$ 94,498.50

(*based on \$ amount received from Dept. of Corrections)

2) Estimated Average number of subjects in jail for each day of the year

based on four dates in 2008 & 2009. Figures represent the number of subjects housed
 on each date represented by methamphetamine related charge.
 This Average multiplied by 365 days of the year; and by \$54.75 the cost of 1 day minimum
 in jail. (All Figures by date and Cost per day provided by Department of Corrections.)

2008 Meth Charges		2009 Meth Charges	
1/1/2008	1,087	1/1/2009	1,095
6/1/2008	1,105	6/1/2009	1,195
6/30/2008	1,078	6/30/2009	1,233
12/31/2008	1,095	12/31/2009	1,339
Yearly Avg.	1,091	Yearly Avg.	1,216

*2008 = 1091 subjects..... \$ 21,802,271.25
 *2009 = 1216 subjects..... \$ 24,300,240.00
PROJECTED FOR 2010: 1283 subjects..... \$ 25,639,151.25

D) FORENSIC LAB ANALYSIS

Analyst Salary = \$30.00 per hour	X	7 hours	\$210.00
Supplies/Chemicals			\$100.00
Instrumental Time			\$100.00
TOTAL			\$410.00

*2008 = 184 Items..... \$ 75,440.00
 *2009 = 484 items..... \$ 198,440.00
PROJECTED FOR 2010: 878 items..... \$ 359,980.00

(*based on info received from KSP Forensic Lab)

Total Cost 2008: \$ 24,667,741.07
 Total Cost 2009: \$ 29,011,752.22

TOTAL

PROJECTIONS:

Total Cost 2010: \$32,029,983.21

E) MAN HOURS - for meth waste removal only

Please refer to Number provided in A)3 above

3) DISCOVERY OF A METHAMPHETAMINE LAB

Discover Lab - Stand on site - Assess, Dismantle, Dispose

*AVG HOURLY RATE: 37.578 (per KSP Human Resources)

*AVG OT RATE: 56.367 (Per KSP Human Resources)

Estimated Cost = \$ **1,202.50** (4 units/8 hours)

(This does not account for any overtime)

4 units X 8 Hours per lab

*2008 = 428 labs.....	13,696 Hours
*2009 = 741 labs.....	23,712 Hours
*2010 (1078 labs).....	34,496 Hours

HOME REMEDIATION

1) HOME REMEDIATION - Can cost \$1000 to \$10,000 depending on circumstance

Number of labs for 2009 through October, 2009 for inhabitable properties
according to Division of Waste Management

					\$
	227	X	\$1000 min		227,000.00
?			% needing financial assistance from Kentucky Housing Corporation		

ANNUAL COSTS

ADDITIONAL ANNUAL COSTS

1) OSHA REGULATED PHYSICALS

***\$700.00/est.per physical X apx. 80 KSP responders	\$	56,000.00
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2)AIR Monitor Replacement Cartridges

\$167.00/ea	X	16 response trailers	\$	2,672.00
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EQUIPMENT

1) Air Purifying Respirator - 1 per responder	\$	193.05
2) Self Container Breathing Apparatus - 2/response trailer	\$	3,800.00
3) Draeger Pump - 1/trailer	\$	310.00
4) Air Monitor - 1 per unit	\$	600.00
5) Meth Response Trailers	\$	5,600.00

Appendix C: List of participating Agencies within KyOPS

Adair County Constable Dist 3
Adair County Constable Dist 6
Adair County Sheriff Dept
Adairville Police Dept
Albany Police Dept
Alcoholic Beverage Control
Alexandria Police Dept
Allen County Constable Dist 3
Allen County Detention Center
Allen County Police Dept
Allen County Sheriff Dept
Allen Police Dept
Anchorage Police Dept
Anderson County Constable Dist 1
Anderson County Constable Dist 2
Anderson County Constable Dist 3
Anderson County Constable Dist 4
Anderson County Constable Dist 5
Anderson County Police Dept
Anderson County Sheriff Dept
Annville Police Dept
Ashland Police Dept
Auburn Police Dept
Audubon Park Police Dept
Augusta Police Dept

Ballard County Sheriff Dept
Barbourville Police Dept
Bardstown Police Dept
Bardwell Police Dept
Barlow Police Dept
Barren County Constable 1
Barren County Constable 4
Barren County Constable 5
Barren County Constable 7
Barren County Drug Task Force
Barren County Sheriff Dept
Barren River State Park Rangers
Bath County Sheriff Dept
Beattyville Police Dept
Beaver Dam Police Dept
Bedford Police Dept
Bell County Sheriff Dept
Bellefonte Police Dept
Bellevue Police Dept
Ben Hawed Park Rangers
Benham Police Dept
Benton Police Dept
Berea Police Dept
Bloomfield Police Dept
Blue Licks Park rangers
Bluegrass Airport Police
Boone County Constable Dist 3
Boone County Police Dept
Boone County Sheriff Dept
Boonesborough Park Rangers
Booneville Police Dept
Bourbon County Constable 3
Bourbon County Schools Police
Bourbon County Sheriff Dept
Bowling Green Police Dept
Boyd County Police Dept
Boyd County Sheriff Dept
Boyle County Constable Dist 1
Boyle County Constable Dist 2
Boyle County Constable Dist 5
Boyle County Constable Dist 6
Boyle County Detention Center
Boyle County Sheriff Dept
Bracken County Sheriff Dept
Bradfordsville Police Dept
Brandenburg Police Dept
Breathitt County Constable 2

Breathitt County Constable 3
Breathitt County Constable 4
Breathitt County Sheriff Dept
Breckinridge County Constable 2
Breckinridge County Constable 3
Breckinridge County Sheriff Dept
Brodhead Police Dept
Bromley Police Dept
Brooksville Police Dept
Brownsville Police Dept
Buckhorn State Park Rangers
Buffalo Trace/Gateway Narcotic
Bullitt County Drug Task Force
Bullitt County Police Dept
Bullitt County Sheriff Dept
Burgin Police Dept
Burkesville Police Dept
Burlington County Jail
Burlington Police Dept
Burnside Police Dept
Butler County Sheriff Dept
Butler Police Dept

Cadiz Police Dept
Caldwell County Constable #1
Caldwell County Constable #2
Caldwell County Constable #3
Caldwell County Constable #4
Caldwell County Constable #5
Caldwell County Constable #6
Caldwell County Constable #7
Caldwell County Constable #8
Caldwell County Sheriff Dept
Calhoun Police Dept
Calloway County Constable #1
Calloway County Constable #2
Calloway County Constable #3
Calloway County Sheriff Dept
Calvert City Police Dept
Campbell County Sheriff Dept
Campbellsburg Police Dept
Campbellsville Police Dept
Campton Police Dept
Caneyville Police Dept
Carlisle County Sheriff Dept
Carlisle Police Dept
Carroll County Sheriff Dept
Carter County Constable Dist 2
Carter County Constable Dist 3
Carter County Constable Dist 5
Carter County Detention Center
Carter County Police Dept
Carter County Sheriff Dept
Casey County Constable Dist 2
Casey County Sheriff Dept
Catlettsburg Police Dept
Cave City Police Dept
Centertown Police Dept
Central City Police Dept
Central KY Area Drug Task Force
Christian County Constable Dist 2
Christian County Constable Dist 4
Christian County Constable Dist 5
Christian County Constable Dist 6
Christian County Constable Dist 8
Christian County Police Dept
Christian County Sheriff Dept
Cincinnati-NKY International Airport Police Dept
City Middletown Citation Off
City of Coldstream
City of Keeneland Police Dept
Clark County School Law Enforcement
Clark County Constable #5

Clark County Sheriff Dept
Clarkson Police Dept
Clay City Police Dept
Clay County Schools Police Dept
Clay County Sheriff Dept
Clay Police Dept
Clinton County Schools Police Dept
Clinton County Sheriff Dept
Clinton Police Dept
Cloverport Police Dept
Coal Run Village Police Dept
Cold Spring Police Dept
Columbia Police Dept
Corbin Police Dept
Corinth Police Dept
Covington Police Dept
Covington Schools Police Dept
Crab Orchard Police Dept
Crescent Springs Police Dept
Crestview Hills Police Dept
Crestview Police Dept
Crittenden County Constable 2
Crittenden County Constable 3
Crittenden County Constable D2
Crittenden County Sheriff Dept
Crittenden Police Dept
Crofton Police Dept
Cumberland County Sheriff Dept
Cumberland Police Dept
Cynthiana Police Dept

Danville Police Dept
Daviess County Sheriff Dept
Dawson Springs Police Dept
Dayton Police Dept
Department of Insurance Fraud
Department of Juvenile Justice
Department of Criminal Justice Training
Department of Revenue Special Enforcement
Diamond Detective Agency (Transit)
Director-Terminal Services
Division of Forestry Enforcement
Division of Law Enforcement
Dixie Police Authority Dept
Doe Valley Police Dept
Douglas Hills Enforcement Officer
Dry Ridge Police Dept

Earlington Police Dept
Eastern Ky University Police
Eddyville Police Dept
Edgewood Police Dept
Edmonson County Mammoth Cave National Park
Edmonson County Sheriff Dept
Edmonton Police Dept
Elizabethtown Police Dept
Elkhorn City Police Dept
Elkton Police Dept
Elliott County Sheriff Dept
Elsmere Police Dept
Eminence Police Dept
Enforcement Task Force
Erlanger Police Dept
Estill County Sheriff Dept
Eubank Police Dept
Evarts Police Dept

F.A.D.E.
Fairgrounds Security Police
Fairview Police Dept
Falmouth Police Dept
Fayette County Constable Dist 1

Fayette County Constable Dist 2
Fayette County Sheriff Office
Fayette Regional Juvenile Detention Center
Fergusson Police Dept
Fish & Wildlife Resources
Flatwoods Police Dept
Fleming County Sheriff Dept
Fleming-Neon Police Dept
Flemingsburg Police Dept
Florence Police Dept
Floyd County Constable
Floyd County Constable Dist 2
Floyd County Sheriff Dept
Fordsville Police Dept
Forrest Hills Police Dept
Fountain Run Police Dept
Franklin County Correctional Complex
Franklin County Constable Dist 1
Franklin County Constable Dist 2
Franklin County Constable Dist 6
Franklin County Constable
Franklin County Constable #6
Franklin County Sheriff Dept
Franklin Police Dept
Ft. Mitchell Police Dept
Ft. Thomas Police Dept
Ft. Wright Police Dept
Fulton County Sheriff Dept
Fulton Police Dept

Gallatin County Constable Dist 2
Gallatin County Constable #3
Gallatin County Constable #4
Gallatin County Police Dept
Gallatin County Sheriff Dept
Gamaliel Police Dept
Garrard County Constable Dist 1
Garrard County Constable Dist 3
Garrard County Constable Dist 5
Garrard County Sheriff Dept
Glasgow Police Dept
Glencoe Police Dept
Grant County Constable Dist 3
Grant County Sheriff Dept
Graves County School Dept of Public Safety
Graves County Constable #1
Graves County Constable #2
Graves County Sheriff Dept
Graymoor-Devondale Police Dept
Grayson County Sheriff Dept
Grayson Police Dept
Greater Hardin County Narcotics Task Force
Green County Sheriff Dept
Green Springs Police Dept
Greensburg Police Dept
Greenup County Constable Dist 2
Greenup County Sheriff Dept
Greenup Police Dept
Greenville Police Dept
Guthrie Police Dept

Hancock County Constable #4
Hancock County Sheriff Dept
Hardin County Constable
Hardin County Constable #8
Hardin County Constable Dist B
Hardin County Sheriff Dept
Hardinsburg Police Dept
Harlan County Sheriff Dept
Harlan Police Dept
Harrison County Constable Dist 3
Harrison County Constable Dist 4
Harrison County Sheriff Dept

Harrodsburg Police dept
Hart County Sheriff Dept
Hartford Police Dept
Hawesville Police Dept
Hazard Police Dept
Henderson County Constable
Henderson County Sheriff Dept
Henry County Constable Dist 4
Henry County Sheriff Dept
Heritage Creek Police Dept
Hickman County Detention Center
Hickman County Sheriff Dept
Hickman Police Dept
Hillview Police Dept
Hindman Police Dept
Hodgenville Police Dept
Hollow Creed Police Dept
Hopkins County Constable Dist 6
Hopkins County Constable #4
Hopkins County Sheriff Dept
Hopkinsville Police Dept
Horse Cave Police Dept
Hurstbourne Acres Police Dept
Hustonville Police Dept
Hyden City Police Dept

Independence Police Dept
Indian Hills Police Dept
Indian Hills-Cherokee police Dept
Inez Police Dept
Inspector General KY Transportation Cabinet
Irvine Police Dept
Irvington Police Dept

Jackson County Constable
Jackson County Sheriff Dept
Jackson Police Dept
Jamestown Police Dept
Jefferson Community College Police dept
Jefferson County Constable Dist 1
Jefferson County Constable Dist 2
Jefferson County Constable Dist 3
Jefferson County School Security
Jefferson County Police Dept
Jefferson County Sheriff Dept
Jeffersontown Police Dept
Jenkins Police Dept
Jessamine County Constable Dist 4
Jessamine County Constable #5
Jessamine County Constable #6
Johnson County Constable #1
Johnson County Constable #2
Johnson County Constable #3
Johnson County Sheriff Dept
Junction City Police Dept

Kenton County Police Dept
Kenton County Sheriff Dept
Kentucky Dept of agriculture
Kentucky Horse Park
Kentucky Park Rangers
Kentucky State Reformatory
Knott County Sheriff Dept
Knox County Constable Dist 3
Knox County Sheriff Dept
KY Bureau of Investigation
KY State Penitentiary
KY State Police, CVE
KY State University Police Dept
KY Transportation Cabinet Operations Center

LaCenter Police Dept
LaGrange Police Dept

Lakeside Park/Crestview Hills Police Dept
Lancaster Police Dept
Larue County Constable Dist 2
Larue County Constable #3
Larue County Constable D#1
Larue County Sheriff
Laurel County Constable #2
Laurel County Constable #3
Laurel County Constable #5
Laurel County Constable #6
Laurel County Sheriff Dept
Lawrence County Constable Dist 4
Lawrence County Police Dept
Lawrence County Sheriff Dept
Lawrenceburg Police Dept
Lebanon Junction Police Dept
Lebanon Police Dept
Lee County Sheriff Dept
Leitchfield Police Dept
Leslie County Sheriff Dept
Letcher County Police Dept
Letcher County Sheriff Dept
Lewis County Sheriff Dept
Lewisburg Police Dept
Lewisport Police Dept
Liberty Police Dept
Lincoln County Sheriff Dept
Little Sandy Correctional Complex
Livermore Police Dept
Livingston County Sheriff Dept
Livingston Police Dept
Logan County Emergency Community Center
Logan County Constable Dist 2
Logan County Sheriff Dept
London Police Dept
Lone Oak Police Dept
Loretto Police Dept
Louisa Police Dept
Louisville Airport Police
Louisville Metro Safe 911 Cons
Louisville Police Dept
Loyall Police Dept
Ludlow Police Dept
Lynch Police Dept
Lynnview Police Dept
Lyon County Police Dept
Lyon County Sheriff Dept

Madison County Sheriff Dept
Madison County Jail
Magoffin County Sheriff Dept
Manchester Police Dept
Marion County Sheriff Dept
Marion Police Dept
Marshall County Constable #3
Marshall County Sheriff Dept
Martin County Constable Dist 1
Martin County Constable Dist 3
Martin County Sheriff Dept
Martin Police Dept
Mason County Detention Center
Mason County Sheriff Dept
Mayfield Police Dept
Maysville Police Dept
McCracken County Public School Security
McCracken County Regional Jail
McCracken County Sheriff Dept
McCracken Regional Youth Detention Center
McCreary County Constable #2
McCreary County Police Dept
McCreary County Sheriff Dept
McDonalds Restaurant #3461
McKee Police Dept

McLean County Constable NW Dist
McLean County Constable SE Dist
McLean County School Resource
McLean County Constable NE Dist
McLean County Police Dept
McLean County Sheriff Dept
Meade County Constable Dist 6
Meade County Constable
Meade County Constable #1
Meade County Constable Dist 4
Meade County Sheriff Dept
Meadowvale Police Dept
Meadowview Estates Police Dept
Melbourne Police dept
Menifee County Sheriff Dept
Mentor Police Dept
Mercer County Constable Dist 1
Mercer County Constable Dist 4
Mercer County Sheriff Dept
Metcalfe County Sheriff Dept
Metro Correctional Service Dept
Middlesboro Police Dept
Millersburg Police Dept
Monroe County Commonwealth Attorney
Monroe County Sheriff Dept
Montgomery County Central Dispatch
Montgomery County School District Police Dept
Montgomery County Sheriff Dept
Monticello Police Dept
Morehead Police Dept
Morehead State University Police Dept
Morgan County sheriff Dept
Morgantown Police Dept
Mortons Gap Police Dept
Mt. Olivet Police Dept
Mt. Sterling Police Dept
Mt. Vernon Police Dept
Mt. Washington Police Dept
Muhlenberg County Constable Dist 5
Muhlenberg County Sheriff Dept
Muldraugh Police Dept
Munfordville Police Dept
Murray Police Dept

Northern KY Narcotics Enforcement
Nelson County Police Dept
Nelson County Sheriff Dept
New Castle Police Dept
New Haven Police Dept
Nicholas County School Police
Nicholas County Sheriff Dept
Nicholasville Police Dept
North Middletown Police Dept
Northern KY University Police Dept
Northfield Police Dept
Nortonville Police Dept

Oak Grove Police Dept
Office of Charitable Gaming
Ohio County Constable
Ohio County Constable #3
Ohio County Constable #5
Ohio County Constable D#4
Ohio County Schools
Ohio County Sheriff Dept
Oldham County Constable #1
Oldham County Constable #2
Oldham County Constable #4
Oldham County Constable #5
Oldham County Constable #6
Oldham County Police Dept
Oldham County Sheriff Dept
Olive Hill Police Dept

Owen County Constable #3
Owen County Constable #4
Owen County Constable D #1
Owen County Sheriff Dept
Owensboro Police Dept
Owenton County Jail
Owenton Police Dept
Owingsville Police Dept
Owsley County Constable Dist 2
Owsley County Sheriff Dept

Paducah Police Dept
Paintsville Police Dept
Parid Police Dept
Park City Police Dept
Park Hills Police Dept
Parkway Village Police Dept
Pembroke Police Dept
Pendleton County Constable Dist 3
Pendleton County Constable Dist 5
Pendleton County Solid water Coordinator
Pendleton County Sheriff Dept
Pennyrile Narcotics Task Force
Perry County Sheriff Dept
Perryville Police Dept
Pewee Valley Police Dept
Pike County Constable Dist 6
Pike County Police Dept
Pike County Sheriff Dept
Pikeville Police Dept
Pineville Police Dept
Pioneer Village Police dept
Pippa Passes Police Dept
Plantation City Police Dept
Pleasureville Police Dept
Powderly Police Dept
Powell County Sheriff Dept
Prestonsburg Police Dept
Princeton Police dept
Probation and Parole Board Dept of Corrections
Probation and Parole
Prospect Police Dept
Providence Police Dept
Pulaski County Sheriff Dept

Raceland Police Dept
Ravenna Police Dept
Richmond Police Dept
Robertson County Sheriff Dept
Rockcastle County Constable Dist 3
Rockcastle County Sheriff Dept
Rowan County Constable Dist 2
Rowan County Sheriff Dept
Russell County Sheriff Dept
Russell Police Dept
Russell Springs Police Dept
Russellville Police Dept

Sadieville Police Dept
Salyersville Police Dept
Sandy Hook Police Dept
Science Hill Police Dept
Scott County Constable #6
Scott County Constable #7
Scott County Constable Dist 1
Scott County Constable Dist 2
Scott County Constable Dist 5
Scott County Police Dept
Scott County Sheriff Dept
Scottsville Police Dept
Sebree Police Dept
Shelby County Constable
Shelby County Constable Dist 4

Shelby County Sheriff Dept
Shelbyville Police Dept
Shepherdsville Police Dept
Shively Police Dept
Silver Grove Police Dept
Simpson County Sheriff Dept
Simpsonville Police Dept
Smiths Grove Police Dept
Somerset Police Dept
South Central Drug Task Force
South Shore Police Dept
Southgate Police Dept
Sparta Police Dept
Spencer County Constable #1
Spencer County Constable #2
Spencer County Constable #3
Spencer County Constable #4
Spencer County Constable #5
Spencer County Sheriff Dept
Springfield Police Dept
St. Matthews Police Dept
St. Regis Police dept
Stamping Ground Police Dept
Stanford Police Dept
Stanton Police Dept
Strathmoor Village Police Dept
Sturgis Police Dept

Taylor County Constable Dist 1
Taylor County Constable Dist 2
Taylor County Constable Dist 4
Taylor County Constable Dist 5
Taylor County Constable Dist 6
Taylor County Police Dept
Taylor County Sheriff Dept
Taylor Mill Police Dept
Taylorsville Police Dept
Tennessee Valley Authority Police dept
Todd County Sheriff Dept
Tompkinsville Police Dept
Trenton Police dept
Trigg County Constable Fist 6
Trigg County Sheriff Dept
Trimble County Sheriff Dept

US Tennessee Valley Authority KY Dam Public
Safety
Union County Sheriff Dept
Uniontown Police Dept
University of Louisville Police Dept
University of Kentucky Police Dept
Unlawful Narcotics Investigative Treatment
Education-UNITE

Vanceburg Police Dept
Versailles Police Dept
Villa Hills Police Dept
Vine Grove Police Dept

Wallins Police Dept
Walton Police Dept
Warren County Constable Dist 1
Warren County Constable Dist 4
Warren County Sheriff Dept
Warsaw Police Dept
Washington County Sheriff Dept
Waterfront Police Dept
Warland Police dept
Wayne County Sheriff Dept
Webster County Sheriff Dept
Wendell H. Ford Regional Training Center
West Buechel Police Dept
West Liberty Police dept

West Point Police Dept
Western KY Correctional Complex
Western KY University Police Dept
Wheelwright Police Dept
Whitesburg Police Dept
Whitley County Constable #1
Whitley County Constable #4
Whitley County Detention Center
Whitley County Sheriff Dept
Wickliffe police Dept
Wilder Police Dept
Williamsburg Police Dept
Williamstown Police dept
Winchester Police Dept
Windy Hill Police Dept
Wingo Police Dept
Wolfe County Constable #1
Wolfe County Constable #2
Wolfe County Sheriff Dept
Woodford County Constable Dist 1
Woodford County Constable D#4
Woodford County Police Dept
Woodford County Sheriff Dept
Worthington Police Dept
Wurtland Police Dept